

lature to the disabilities under which the People of Colour labour, your Petitioners deem it expedient to advert to the policy, which, with out a commensurate object, has excluded the coloured natives of the other British possessions from the exercise of even the limited privileges conceded to those born in the Island of Jamaica.

"That your Petitioners consider that in claiming a participation of civil rights; the protection of equal laws, and the unrestrained exertion of honest industry, they do but claim rights, which are inherent in them as British subjects—the exercise of which is withheld from them by enactments operating to sacrifice the interest and happiness of a large and useful community—enactments not framed for the suppression of vice, and which, if intended to guard against political offences, have a tendency (by entailing on your Petitioners perpetual ignorance, poverty, and contempt,) to generate disunion and dissatisfaction in society; enactments which, while the general Laws of the country demand from the coloured class that they sustain an equal proportion in the burthens of the island, deny to that class a fair participation in the advantages of justice, of industry and of knowledge.

"Your Petitioners, in submitting these grievances to the consideration of your Honorable House, humbly and earnestly pray that evils of such magnitude may meet with remedies extensive and effectual;—that the Laws which restrain the industry of the coloured community, being considered highly oppressive, may be repealed;—that the policy which views that community with suspicion and mistrust—which divests them of ordinary citizenship, and endows them to degradation, may, when their patience under suffering shall be called to recollection, be deemed unwarranted, unjust, and unnecessary; and that the intellectual improvement of the poor, as promising moral and religious advancement to a people, may be adequately provided for. By your Honorable House thus raising your Petitioners to a participation in the advantages of a well ordered society, by recognizing the political existence of your Petitioners with the Constitution of the land of their fathers, his Majesty's devoted subjects, the People of Colour of Jamaica, will have in common with the other subjects of the Realm, the same inducement to perpetuity of attachment—the same zeal and affection for the name, the honour, and welfare of Britain and its dependencies; and, as in duty bound, your Petitioners will ever pray, &c.

Ordered to lie on the table.

William Foster,

INFORMS the Public, that he has removed from Messrs. Collins & Allison's Wharf, to that central situation, long known as Creighton's corner,

Where he offers for sale, Bar, Bolt & Square IRON, Shear Moulds, and Plough Plate, & Rod IRON; Steel, Cast Iron Backs, Hinges, &c.

Blacksmith Work

at the shortest notice.

—ALSO—

A few Kits Salmon Spiced and Soused.

Jan. 9, 1824.

Stationery, Paper Hangings, Playing Cards, &c.

Just imported in the brig Industry, from London, by W. MINNS, viz.—

PAPER of various descriptions, from finest hot pressed Drawing paper, to com. Pot.

very good Foolscap at twenty four shillings per Ream.

Orderly Books, with or without clasps; Account, Receipt, and Copy do.

Best and com. Quills, Pens, Pencils, Wax, Wafers, Ink Powder and Japan Ink.

Fashionable and com. Paper HANGINGS, with without Borders.

Very best Mogul, Henry VIII and Highlander PLAYING CARDS.

BOOKS.

Sir HUMPHREY DAVY'S ELEMENTS OF AGRICULTURAL CHEMISTRY—in a course of Lectures, dedicated to the President and Members of the Board of Agriculture, and published at their request; to which is added, the result of some experiments on different Grasses, instituted by the Duke of Bedford at Woburn Abbey, &c.

Every Man his Own FARRIER—or, the causes, symptoms, and most approved method of cure for every disease to which the Horse is liable; with a Practical Treatise on the most prevalent diseases of Dogs—by Francis Clater, 2nd edition.

Every Man his Own CATTLE DOCTOR—or, A Practical Treatise on the diseases incident to Oxen, Cows and Sheep, with the most simple and effectual method of curing each disorder in its various stages—by F. Clater.

A Practical Treatise on the Breeding, rearing and fattening all kinds of Domestic Poultry, &c—by B. Mowbray, Esq.

Park on Marine Insurances—2 vols. 7th edition. Forms of Practical Proceedings; by W. Tidd, Esq. 5th edition.

Blackstone's Commentaries on the Laws of England, 4 vols.

Burn's Justice—5 vols.

Hutchinson's Xenophon; Simpson's Euclid; Francis' Horace; Ferguson's Astronomy; Morrison's Book-keeping; Bonycastle's Arithmetic; Key to ditto

Buchan's Medicine;—Low priced Cheap books

dream books, Song books, &c. &c.

Oct. 10.

Hides

JUST received per brig Irene, (John Findlay master) from Bahia—

700 dry salted HIDES—for sale by

Nov. 7, GEORGE P. LAWSON.

UPPER CANADA.

The following Resolutions were brought forward in the House of Assembly of Upper Canada, and unanimously concurred in by both Chambers of the Legislature of that Province:

Resolved, 1.—That in the year 1822, a public instrument issued from the Department of State of the United States of America, purporting to be the award of the Commissioners under the treaty of Ghent, for ascertaining the boundary line between Upper Canada and the said States, by which Barnhart's Island, which had been, from the conquest and cession of Canada, occupied by British subjects under His Majesty's Government, was declared to be a part of and within the territory of the said United States.

2.—That, in conformity to the said declaration, the State of New-York, within whose territorial limits said Island has been declared to be situated, has disposed of and granted Letters Patent for the same, and has exercised jurisdiction by executing legal process therein.

3.—That Barnhart's Island extends to within one hundred and thirty yards of the British shore, and that, by its having been yielded to the United States, the whole navigable channels of the Saint Lawrence have been ceded to that Government, whose jurisdiction is thereby extended to within thirty yards of the Canadian shore, and His Majesty's Canadian subjects have been deprived of all access to Lower Canada by water, unless passing through the territories of a Foreign State.

4.—That Barnhart's Island is much nearer the main Canadian shore than to that of the United States, and that the only safe channel for navigation is on the south side of the said Island, and between it and the main shore of the United States while it is wholly impracticable for rafts of timber, staves and other lumber, which are among the principal exports of Upper Canada, to descend by the intricate and shallow channel on the north side thereof, even were it ceded exclusively to His Majesty.

5.—That it is evident from the decision of the committee, that the Commissioner lately appointed on behalf of His Majesty's Government, was either unacquainted with the local situation of Barnhart's Island, and the great disadvantages which would result to the inhabitants of Upper Canada, from its being yielded to the United States, or unwisely considered them too unimportant in a national point of view to justify him in insisting on its remaining under His Majesty's dominions.

6.—That it appears by a message recently sent by the President to the Congress of the United States of America, that a negotiation is now pending with His Majesty's Government for the free navigation by the Subjects of that power of the River Saint Lawrence to the ocean.

7.—That, in our opinion, such a measure, if acceded to by His Majesty, would have a direct tendency to destroy the connexion between these Colonies and the Parent State, would injure to an incalculable extent their commerce and revenues, and would, by admitting a direct trade under a foreign flag not allowed to British subjects, facilitate the illicit introduction of foreign merchandise, and afford advantages to the subjects of a foreign state not enjoyed by those of His Majesty in this Province, for which the restitution of Barnhart's Island, and the free navigation of the south channel of the Saint Lawrence, valuable as the subjects are, would not be an adequate compensation.

8.—That an humble Address be presented to His Majesty, founded on the preceding Resolutions, and imploring His Majesty to take into his most gracious consideration the unhappy situation in which His Majesty's faithful subjects in Upper Canada have been placed by the unfortunate determination of the Commission under the Treaty of Ghent, respecting the boundary line on the St. Lawrence, as well as the certain ruin which must ensue to British interests within the Province, if the claims of the government of the U. States to the free navigation of the St. Lawrence to the Ocean shall be recognised, and earnestly entreating His Majesty to direct the attention of His Majesty's Ministers, during the negotiation said to be pending, to such measures as may effectually secure the present and future interest of His Majesty's Canadian Subjects.

QUEBEC.

Jan. 20.

We have given in our columns, to day, certain Resolutions passed by both Chambers of the Provincial Parliament of Upper Canada, respecting the claim set up by the American Government to a free passage to the Ocean by the River St. Lawrence; in recommending this able document to the attention of our readers, we feel assured that all classes of Canadians will concur in the sentiments expressed by the Parliament of our Sister Province, and we trust that, as these sentiments cannot be too strongly impressed upon His Majesty's Government at home, our own Legislature will adopt similar steps for declaring the view in which this arrogant and monstrous pretension is held by that large portion of British Subjects, whose interests are more immediately concerned. The insidious and persevering policy of the American Government renders it essential, unless these Provinces are to be severed from the British Empire, that the aggressions it contemplates should be speedily and effectually resisted before their plans attain maturity; but if, on one hand, we fear, in common with some of our brother Editors, "the ascendancy invariably maintained by the American over the British Diplomats," on the other hand, we are well assured that, in a question of such vital importance to the very existence of these Province as British Colonies, Ministers will use every means to obtain correct information, and will not lightly compromise the rights of His Majesty's Canadian Subjects, nor be disposed to BARTER them away for concessions which are no equivalent; as the restitution of Barnhart's Island to the Canadian territory, though it would remove the obstacle

* This was not exactly the case in the Treaty of Ghent; in which the errors of the miserable Treaty of 1783 were avoided; but the advantages which the British North American Colonies were led to expect from the Constructions given to the Treaty of 1814, were completely given up and lost, in the Commercial Convention of Oct. 1818; nor have we ever yet heard of any equivalent, public or private, given by the United States, for the immense advantages gained for their fisheries, in being allowed to approach within three miles, instead of three leagues of the coasts of the British North American Provinces.—W. CHRON.

which deprives the Upper Canadians of the free use of the waters flowing between the American and the Canadian frontier, would be only restoring that which had been unduly obtained, contrary to the true intent and meaning of the stipulations on that head, agreed upon by the Commissioners appointed under the treaty of Ghent, to settle and determine the boundaries between the two Countries; whilst to yield the right of navigating the St. Lawrence, as set up in the President's Message, would be to concede to America a privilege which has no foundation in right, and which could not fail of adding to the opportunities the juxtaposition of the Countries already affords of prosecuting with impunity an illicit trade, ruinous to the revenue of the Canadas, of which Great Britain would then retain a mere nominal and unprofitable sovereignty.

MONTREAL, Jan. 10.

The whole of last Month has been remarkably moderate. Twice for about two or three days, there was snow enough to make the roads fit for sleighing only; there has been no hard frosts; at present there is no snow. There has been no ice in the River nor Lake near here this season. Packets have been passing from here to York, all the season; the last arrived on the 1st instant; the bay at York being frozen over all last Month, prevents the vessels entering that Harbour. Was it not so, vessels could ply between this and York, now as well as in summer. There are eight vessels now dismantled, and laid up for the winter in this River, the tonnage of which amounts to a boat 600. There is in the Harbour of Kingston and York, vessels laid up, whose tonnage amounts to about 400. There are building at Burlington and York, two vessels that will carry 200 tons. We hope this will be sufficient to do all our own transport across the Lake, without applying to our neighbours in the State of New York, which has been done in a very irregular manner for some years past. The weather is still mild; little appearance of snow.—The following is the average of the degrees of a Thermometer, taken in an exposed situation in this Town, for the last eight days of Dec. taken at 8 in the Morning, midday, and 8 in the evening—24th, 26, 25th, 26, 26th, 25, 27th, 45, 23rd, 36, 29th, 42, 30th, 41, 31st, 41 degrees.

We have the pleasure of informing our readers, that the bill to incorporate a Company to make a Canal from the waters of Lake Erie to Ontario, has passed both houses of Parliament, and no doubt is entertained but it will receive the assent of the Lieut. Gov.

FOR THE WEEKLY CHRONICLE.

TO VERUS.

SIR, I BEG leave to correct a few mistakes, into which you appear to have fallen, either inadvertently or intentionally, in the comments you have been pleased to make on the suggestions respectfully addressed by me to the "Poor Man's Friend Society."

And first—I deny that a line can be pointed out in my little composition, tending in any way whatever to "create a prejudice and hostile feeling to the Society;" or that can be any way wrong or twisted, by the most ingenious Sophister, into any thing bordering on an accusation against it, of "fostering habits of idleness and profligacy;" or suggesting the slightest alteration in the title.—No Sir, the only idea thrown out by me, (and that with great deference) was, that as the Friend, not merely of "arrant beggars," but generally, of THE POOR, or those who support life by daily labor, any exertions which might have a tendency to check the rapid progress of Vice, Folly, and Extravagance amongst the lower classes of Society—to block up, or obstruct the wide avenues which lead to abject ruin and infamy, could not fail of being highly beneficial, not merely to the unfortunate individuals, but to the public at large, oppressed and groaning as it is, under an increasing weight, which even now, it is scarcely able to support.

In all this, I can assure you Sir, there was no "affection" on my part, but a genuine and earnest desire to extend the views of a Society—to the promotion of which, I have readily contributed my mite from its first formation.

And now, Sir, allow me to ask, how it came to pass, that, in your excellent quotations from an inspired writer, in praise of "Charity" (1 Cor. XIII. 1, 2.) you happened to omit the third Verse; and to deign, the whole of the chapter—which so clearly explains the meaning of the Apostle? In Charity, as both of us, I trust are with all men, and mutually under the eye and guidance of our beneficent Creator, I subscribe myself with truth,

Your's Respectfully,

G.

Notice,

WHEREAS, the Copartnership existing between the Subscribers will expire on the 31st March next—those to whom they are indebted, will please render their Accounts for adjustment; and all persons indebted, (whose accounts were due on 31st Dec. last,) are requested to make early payment.

H. AUSTEN.
WM. STAIRS.

Halifax, 16th Jan. 1824.

AUSTEN & STAIRS.

Now offer their extensive stock of BRITISH MERCHANDIZE, at reduced prices for cash, or approved credit.—Traders, and others, will find many articles, remaining on hand well worth their attention.

Jan. 16.

William Patterson,

TAILOR, No. 138 Lower Water Street. Has received by the WYTON Capt. R. COLLINSON from L. VERPOOL,

HIS SPRING SUPPLIES of SUPERFINE CLOTHS, and KERSEYMERS, of the best Quality, immediately from the West of England Manufacturers, which, having been purchased for Cash, will enable him to SELL OR MAKE THEM UP as low as any in Halifax.—A Discount will be allowed, to ready money Customers.

CHRONOLOGICAL.

SPAIN—THREE YEARS.

As the public attention has lately been directed so much towards Spain, we have prepared a brief CHRONOLOGICAL account of the principal events in that country, during the last three years. Imperfect as it is, it may be of some use—for her present situation can hardly be understood, without some knowledge of her recent history. Though very incomplete, we think it may be depended upon as accurate, so far as it goes:—

1820, Jan. 1.—The Revolution commences with an insurrection among the troops near Cadiz. It was planned by Cols. Riego and Quiroga. They place themselves at the head of different detachments of the army, and proclaim the constitution of 1812.

Feb. 1.—Riego enters Algeiras—is pursued by Gen. O'Donnel. 18th enters Malaga—maintains his ground till he retreats to the mountains of Ronda; where his troops, being reduced to 300 men, he disbands them on the 11th March.

The rumor of this insurrection spreads through Spain, and produces similar insurrections, with various success, at Corunna, Ferrol, Vigo, Pontevedra, and Navarra.

March 3.—Gen. O'Donnel himself revolts and proclaims the Constitution.

9.—Gen. Freyre revolts at Cadiz. Ferdinand submits; promises to restore the Constitution; issues a decree abolishing the Inquisition.

10.—Publishes a decree, restoring the Constitution of 1812.

11.—Summonses the Cortes to assemble, under that Constitution.

21.—Quiroga and Riego made Field Marshals of the Army.

July 9.—The Cortes assemble; declare the press free; dissolve all convents and monasteries except eight; appropriate the ecclesiastical revenues to the payment of the national debt, and grant salaries to the Clergy in lieu of their church lands; abolish entails.

Nov. 9.—Sitting of the Cortes concluded.

16.—Disturbances at Madrid; King compelled to leave the Escorial, and come to the city.

21.—Riego appointed Captain General of Arragon. The Archbishop of Valencia, who had opposed the revolution, banished. Gen. Morales, who had attempted a counter-revolution, flies to Portugal.

Dec.—The King issues a proclamation to restrain the excesses of the Revolutionary Clubs.

1821, Jan. 25.—Matias Vimesa, one of the King's Chaplains, arrested for having written proclamations and caused them to be distributed about Madrid, in which the people were told that a foreign army was on its march, to compel them to return to their duty, to their God, and their King.

Feb. 6.—The King complains that he had been insulted by the populace, and demands the assistance of the municipal authorities of Madrid to preserve order; which is granted.

25.—A Deputation, at the head of which is the Bishop of Alcala, waits upon the King and requests him to attend, in person, at the opening of the Cortes.

March 1.—The King meets the Cortes, and delivers a speech proposed by his Ministers; at the close of which he complains, with much bitterness, of the personal insult, to which he is exposed; and ascribes it to the want of firmness in the constituted authorities. This part of the speech causes great excitement in the Cortes. In the evening all the Ministers resign.

4.—The Cortes declare themselves permanent, on the ground that there are no responsible Ministers.

In their answer to the speech, the Cortes declare that they have heard his complaints of personal insult, with grief and surprise—they remind him, that he is himself charged with the execution of the laws, and they promise him their concurrence and support.

New Ministers are appointed.

Insurrection of Merino at Burgos in favor of the King.

April 3.—The junta at Barcelona banish a large number of respectable persons to Majorca, on suspicion of their favoring the Austrians, who were then at Naples.

May 5.—Vimesa tried at Madrid, and condemned to 10 years hard labor at the galleys.

4.—The mob break into the prison, in the middle of the afternoon, and murder Vimesa.

Morillo appointed Captain General of Castile.

28.—General Elio tried for treason in assisting to overturn the constitution in 1814—sentenced to be strangled; but the sentence was not then executed.

June 19.—M. Zea, agent for the Republic of Colombia, arrives at Madrid, and is received with respect.

30.—Ends the second session of the Cortes.

July.—Much disorder, and many assassinations at Madrid; doubts entertained of the King's safety.

Aug. 20.—A mob, in front of one of the prisons, prevented from assassinating the prisoners by the firmness of Gen. Morillo.

21.—10,000 men assemble near the Club de la Fontana, and are clamorous for the head of Morillo. Morillo tenders his resignation to the King, but it is not accepted. The Minister of War resigns.

Sept.—Morillo tried by a council of war, and honorably acquitted.

Sept. 1.—Riego superseded in his command; which causes great tumults at Madrid. They are quelled by Generals Morillo and San Martin, the head of the Municipality.

28.—The Cortes meet on an extraordinary session. Petitions from many provinces for a removal of the Ministry—some of them accompanied with threats of rebellion.

[During the greater part of this and the following month, the yellow fever raged in all the eastern and southern provinces of Spain.]

Oct. 18.—The inhabitants of Cadiz refuse to submit to the Marquis de la Remun, a Governor appointed by the King; and the inhabitants of Seville send back General Moreno, their Governor.

Nov. 25.—The King makes a communication to the Cortes complaining of these events.

Dec. 9.—The Cortes adopt an answer (130 to 43) in which they censure the proceedings both at Cadiz and Seville, as unjustifiable—but they consider the offence of the inhabitants of Cadiz as palliated by many circumstances which they enumerate; and they decline to inflict any punishment.

18.—The Cortes present an address to the King, requesting a change in the Ministry.

1822, Feb. 12.—The Cortes annul the Convention between Gen. O'Donnel and the Mexican leader Iturbide; and declare that they will consider an acknowledgment of the independence of any of the American Provinces by any nation, as a violation of existing treaties.

14.—The King closes the extraordinary session of the Cortes, with a speech, in which he declares himself perfectly satisfied with their proceedings.

March 1.—The new Cortes, chosen for 1822 and 1823, meet. Gen. Riego is chosen President.

A new ministry appointed by the King.

May 20.—An alliance concluded between Spain and Portugal.